FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1839. [NO. 1131.]

...D AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
...r annum, if paid in advance; $3 ...ring the year of subscription; or ... the end of the year.

...SEMENTS inserted for sixty cents ...r the first, and thirty cents for each ...ublication. Advertisers are request... ...he number of insertions desired, or ... continued till forbid, and charged

... to the Editor must be post paid.

...arendon Bridge.

...NTS for the yearly privilege of the ...on Bridge, are informed that their re... ...dy for delivery at the office of E. L. ...low.

JOHN WINSLOW, Treasurer.

For Sale,

...nt Spring Bottom SOFA. For terms, ... to HART & FULLER.

...30, 1839. 30 3w

GOELICK'S ...HELESS SANATIVE,

... cure of Consumption and other dis... but more particularly for the cure of ...UMPTION ☞ Testimonials of its ...cter, from a portion of the Medical ...d from persons that have been cured ...e seen by application to the under... ...re the Medicine may be found.

JOHN C. DAVIS, *Agent*. ...ring, Cumberland County, N. C. January 28

[30-tf.]

China, Glass and Queensware.

...ES A. TAYLOR,

No. 19, Water Street,

...spectfully to inform his friends and ...nts generally, in Virginia and North ...t he is now receiving an entirely new ...ods in the above line, expressly a... ...e Southern trade. Every description ...INA in setts, and CUT GLASS, to... ... a complete assortment of common ...NSWARE and STONE WARE con... ...nd, and will be offered on as good ...y can be procured in the United

... credit will be given when required. ... be carefully packed by experienced ...ders, by letter, promptly attended to, ...ly executed. The patronage of his ...s, and the mercantile community ...in Virginia and North Carolina is re...

...k, January 8 30 7t

Just Received,

...STEAMER HENRIETTA,
...HDS. prime N O SUGAR.
... Expected by next boat
... prime RIO COFFEE,
... CHEESE
For sale by
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 30. 30-tf.

Notice.

...as lost or misplaced a TRUNK con... 25 volumes of Medical Books, said to ... put on board the Henrietta Steam Boat ... April ... marked D McFadyen, care of J F ... Barnes, ... Elizabeth. Any person having the same in ... on, will be handsomely rewarded by re... same, or giving information where it ... d, to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents Henrietta S. B. Company.

...29. 1839 30 3w

...ingham Female Institute.

...ercises of this Institution commenced 4th of January. Every branch of En... ...ature will be taught. The Latin and ...nguages also. Music on the Piano and Guitar, ...awing and Fancy Painting, Needle Work of ev... ...riety, Wax Work, with many fancy ar...

The ...holastic year will embrace forty two weeks, ... equally divided into two terms.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English Department—Primary Class,		$8 a term.
	Second,	10
	Third,	16
French,		10
Latin,		12
Music—Piano and Guitar, including ...		
... of instruments, each,		29
...rk,		2
..., with materials furnished,		7
...d Painting,		10

...Tuition in all cases to be paid in ad... ...o deduction to be made for absence of ...ept in lengthy afflictions.

...ect health of this village, with the friend... ...ed sentiments of its inhabitants, are too ...n to need description. Board may be ... a respectable family and on moderate ...r further particulars, apply to Mr. W. ... Mr. C. Robinson, residing near the vil... Mrs. H. Green in the village.

...ham, January 22, 1839. 30 2m

...riff's Sale for Taxes.

...be sold, at the Court House in Smith... ..., Brunswick County, on the first Mon... ...ch next, the following pieces or parcels ... pay the taxes due thereon for the years ...837, viz:—

... 200 acres on the Royal Oak.
...n 640 do. on Shallote.
...100 do. on the Royal Oak.
...s 40 do. on the Koshore.
...op 640 do on Shallote.
...40 do. on do.
...40 do. on Chos Branch.
...100 do. on do.
...0 do. on Jack Swamp.
...ett 6 do. on Lockwood's Folly.
...Hewett 14 do. on Mulberry.
... 49 do. on Waccamaw.
...1443 do. on Koshore.
...orson 115 do. on Crow Swamp.
... 150 do. on Shingletree.
...dal 400 do. on Wacca maw.
...naland 150 do. on Shallote.
...00 do. on Waccamaw.
...bs 100 do. on Wayfield Branch.
...eeks 100 do. on Ash Pole Branch.
... 100 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
...bs 100 do. on do.
...Kenzie 150 do. on Hood's Creek.
...binson 2500 do. on Green Swamp.
... 100 do. on Love's Swamp.
...ds 100 do. on do.
...n V. Deshur 100 do. on Jude's Creek
...r 150 do. on Duchmas Creek.
...n Millnor 750 do. on Allen's Creek.
...ints 100 do. on Shallote.
...letary 50 do. on Allen's Creek
...50 do. on Beaver Dam.
...mons, Sen. 100 do. on Hone Tract.
...tt, Jr. 150 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
...760 do. on North West River.

WM. HANKINS, Sheriff.

...0, 1839. 30ts

COFFEE.

50 BAGS prime new crop Rio COFFEE, just received, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan. 30. 30tf.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of April, 1839, to the 30th of June, 1843, on the following routes, will be received at the Department until the 1st day of March next, inclusive, to be decided the day following:

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

No. 2052. From Raleigh, by Middle Creek and Averysburgh to Fayetteville, 60 miles and back daily in four horse post coaches.

Proposals for stage service will also be considered.

Leave Raleigh daily at 8 a. m. arrive at Fayetteville same day in 15 hours by 11 p. m.

Leave Fayetteville daily at 2 a. m. arrive at Raleigh same day in 15 hours by 5 p. m.

No. 2060. From Fayetteville, by Davis's Spring, Randallsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C. to Cheraw, 68 miles and back daily in four horse post coaches.

Proposals for stage service will also be considered.

Leave Fayetteville daily at 1 a. m. arrive at Cheraw same day in 17 hours by 6 p. m.

Leave Cheraw daily at 7 a. m. arrive at Fayetteville same day in 17 hours by 12 night.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

No. 2201. From Columbia, by Camden to Cheraw, 88 miles and back daily in four horse post coaches.

Proposals for stage service will also be considered.

Leave Columbia daily at 8 a. m. arrive at Cheraw next day in 22 hours by 6 a. m.

Leave Cheraw daily at 7 p. m. arrive at Columbia next day in 22 hours by 5 p. m. Lynchwood to be supplied from the nearest point once a week on horse.

The above schedules to be so changed as to connect with the main line from Washington city south, when the latter shall be permanently adjusted. The same running time, however, to be preserved, or not to be exceeded.

NOTE.—Assurances have been given by the late contractors on routes 2060 and 2201, that they will dispose of their stock to any bidder or bidders, who may obtain the contracts, on the terms specified in the subjoined note, No 12; and that they will not run an opposition line or lines on either route during the present contract term

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

2 No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of May next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated , 1839."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good the guaranty.

☞ This guaranty being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

3. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

4. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

5. He may discontinue the service, or curtail it at a *pro rata* reduction of pay, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with

6 He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any post office which is or may be established on the route; for refusing or neglecting to perform any other stipulation of this contract; for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

7. He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required, for violating the Post Office law, for disobeying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

8 If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

9. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall convey, free of charge, all agents of the Department upon exhibition of their credentials; also, mail bags and Post Office blanks.

10. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

11. On post coach and stage routes where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

12. Should the present contractor on either of the routes be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final, or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor, but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

The proposals should be sent to the Department, sealed, endorsed, "Mail proposals in the State of ," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS KENDALL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
January 24 1839. 33-4w.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.

December 26, 1838.

Just received per Cotton Plant,

12 CASKS CHEESE,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

☞ The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the Season. S. W. T.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12. 1838. 23tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838 74-tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr. Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. 20tf

Buggy and Harness.

JUST received from Philadelphia, by Steamer Cotton Plant, an elegant new BUGGY and HARNESS, running on four wheels, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

November 12, 1838. 19tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,
200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.
And for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C. J. O.

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
Just received by
J. HUSKE & SON.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE.
10 Casks ground Plaister Paris.
for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

January 9. 27-tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

TURNER & HUGHES'S North Carolina Almanac For 1839,

For sale by
E J HALE.

VALUABLE Summer Establishment FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at Auction, on Tuesday the 26th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, (if a fair day, if not, the first fair day,) that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,
WILLKINGS, Auctioneer.

January 22, 1839. 29ts

Just received by Henrietta,

A LARGE quantity of new crop PRUNES, in fine fancy boxes.

DAVID SHAW.

January 23, 1839. 29 3w

Molasses.

39 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES, received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.

January 22, 1839. 29tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

Pittsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having procured the services of a very competent and experienced Teacher, Mr. J. M. Lovejoy, beg leave to recommend it to the notice of parents and guardians. Mr. Lovejoy has had charge of this school for the last six months, with about thirty boys under his tuition; and the Trustees and parents express universal gratification at the skilful and successful management of that gentleman as a Teacher. Boys are prepared for College at cheap rates, under the most approved discipline and strictest attention to their morals, and general deportment.

The location is perfectly healthy, and board can be obtained at $10 per month in respectable families.

Terms of tuition for students in the classics, per session commencing the 14th January 1839, $18, for all other students, $15.

By order of the board,
M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.

January 1, 1839. 29-3m.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in March next, the following pieces or parcels of LAND, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, viz:—

Philip Fabu 350 acres on Vines' Bay:
Nathan Williams 366 do. on Fox Grove.
Edward Williams 140 do. North West River.
Thomas Beefoot 100 do. on Livingston Creek.
John Browning, Jr. 201 do. on Livingston.
Demosthenes F. Duval 201 do. N West River.
Duncan Howel 93 do. on Hood's Creek.
John Holmes 145 do. on Beaver Dam.
Estate of John Heartsfield 250 do. on Wayman Creek.
Alexander King 384 do. on Belming's Creek.
Joseph Lowe 121 do. on the Big Branch.
George Lowe 92 do. on Wayman Creek.
Joshua Long 115 do. on Livingston Creek.
Ann Nettleton 198 do. on Hood's Creek.
Samuel Overton 125 do. on Fayetteville Road.
John Phillips 50 do. on Mill Creek.
John Russ 100 do. on the Green Swamp.
Allen Ruwell 50 do. on Mill Creek.
Mary Rowell 50 do. on do.
Solomon Robbins 203 do. on Grit's Mill.
Joel Robbins 115 do. on North West River.
Daniel Shaw 640 do. on Hood's Creek.
Anthony Skipper 100 do. on Hood's Creek.
Elizabeth Cumbo 50 do. on Russell's Branch.
John Evans 150 do. on Town Creek.
Bennet Flowers 100 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Joseph Groves 100 do. on the Beaver Dam.
Thomas Groves 150 do. on Hood's Creek.
John Jones 247 do. on Bear Branch.
Nehemiah Keoter 50 do. on Swamping Hall.
Charles Murrell 300 do. on Town Creek.
James Potter, Jr 50 do. on Swamping Hall.
James P. Potter 75 do. on Town Creek.
George W. Reaves 150 do. on do.
Solomon Benton 200 do. near Shingle Tree Sw.
Estate of Anthony Sweat 1400 do. in Hoskins' Neck.
Emily R Gause 820 do. on Shallote.
Edward Reaves 75 do. on Waccamaw.
Stephen Thorp 350 do. on Hare's Swamp.
James R. Robinson 100 do. on Oxpen.
Estate of F. W. Fusplus 50 do. on Shallote.
Estate of Mary Walker 300 do. called the Middle Grant Tract.
700 acres called the Mill Tract.
100 do called the Labuck.
320 do called the Hill's Farm.
John H. Rogers 350 acres on Town Creek.

WM. HANKINS, Sheriff.

January 12, 1839. 29ts

N. Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.

SPEECH OF HON. WM B SHEPARD,
On Internal Improvements.

I hope the great importance of the subject contained in the second resolution, will be my apology with the Senate, for endeavouring to force upon their attention, the views contained in the report of the committee. If Sir, we should be able to effect no more, during this session, than to arouse the attention of the Legislature, and through it, the people of the State, upon the subject of their domestic affairs, we will have taken one step, although a very short one, upon the journey it is proposed to commence.

The cause of Internal Improvement has been seriously injured in North Carolina, and an air of Quixotism has been thrown around the subject, from an impression, which has been industriously propagated, that the State on some occasion did seriously undertake the matter, and make large appropriations for improvement, which were all lost from the natural impracticability of the subject.

This erroneous impression induces many persons to regard every man who undertakes to enforce the importance of Internal Improvements, as an enthusiast, a character to be distrusted, in the grave matters of legislation.

I am very willing to admit, Mr. Speaker, that enthusiasm alone is a very dangerous guide in the management of the affairs of any people; a cause which involves the happiness and prosperity of thousands, should take counsel from the head as well as from the heart. But Sir, I can assert also, without fear of contradiction, that no plan for the amelioration of the condition of our species ever proceeded from or was aided by an individual who demanded as a preliminary condition to his exertions, that you would shew him by exact mathematical calculation, the number of dollars and cents those exertions would produce.

All that should be required by the most prudent and cautious Statesman, when acting for a community, is, that you would bring your plan within the limits of a strong probability; such probabilities or assurance of success, as any prudent individual requires, when endeavouring to better his own fortunes.

Do these objectors to all plans of Internal Improvements mean to assert the position, that North Carolina is unimprovable? That nature has placed some impassable bar to our advancement in the career which is free and open to the rest of our species? If they do not mean to assert this, what do they mean? Why do they object? Are the propositions offered impracticable? If so, let us resort to others more feasible. For God's sake, Sir, let us not be met upon every turn we take and upon every suggestion which is made for the improvement of the State, with the old cry that every thing is impossible. It was a saying of Bonaparte that nothing was impossible, and if we could disabuse our minds from that unfortunate impression which rests like an incubus upon them, that we can do nothing, the most fertile imagination cannot foresee the change that could be produced in the prosperity of the State.

There is no Atlantic State possessed of as great natural resources as belong to North Carolina.—The alluvial lands upon our sea-board are far greater in extent and of equal fertility to those possessed by any State, from Maine to Louisiana, and our mountain region is admitted by all travellers to be unsurpassed in beauty and fertility. The natural obstructions to the development of these resources are obvious to every body; we have but to look at the map and examine the geographical position of North Carolina, to see at once the causes which have embarrassed all our operations.

I do not admit, Mr. Speaker, the justice of those sarcasms which have been heaped upon us, for the backwardness of our exertions. Our difficulties were enough to appal the most sanguine, and were sufficient to justify the State, in awaiting the success of the experiments which were making around her. These experiments have succeeded, and we can delay no longer with honor; the practicability of rail roads, and their immense benefit to a community, is no longer a doubtful problem, they are moreover admirably adapted to the peculiarities of our country.

Let us, then, rebuke our slanderers by shewing them that we looked cautiously to the means of repayment, before we incurred the debt; none are so anxious and ready to borrow as those who never intend to pay.

We have every thing now that should encourage us, and give us confidence in our exertions. We have a population industrious, temperate and economical; we have a territory great in extent, and full of mineral and agricultural resources; we need nothing but capital to put these elements in motion.

This capital we have not got, but we can borrow it upon such terms as will give the State the utmost time for re-payment; and when the day of re-payment arrives our population will be trebled, and our pecuniary resources enlarged an hundred fold.

Our opponents say we are too poor to commence! Are we then to sit down and hug our poverty forever? That will neither feed nor clothe us; money creates money, and poverty, perseveringly adhered to, creates a meaner poverty.

In this business the State is like a great land holder who has an abundance of fertile land, but neither negroes to work it nor capital to improve it; he borrows from a wealthy neighbour the means to do both, and in a few years by industry and economy he repays the debt and is in possession of a well stocked farm.

And will the Legislature of North Carolina refuse to do for the people at large, what, as prudent individuals, they would willingly do for themselves? I trust not Sir; I have too great reliance upon their intelligence and their patriotism to suspect them of such selfishness.

We are not the poor community we are so often represented to be. In the year 1815 the people of North Carolina paid to the General Government more than nine hundred thousand dollars for the direct tax and internal duties, and three hundred and seventy five thousand dollars for duties on imported goods; and also paid 85,000 dollars for the support of their own State Government. More than a million of dollars were paid in that year, directly, by the farmers, planters and mechanics of the State, in a time of great pressure and comparative inability to the present day. And paid too, by the people without a murmur, where the people never could expect any pecuniary return, simply because the honor of the country required it.

This is a convincing proof that the people would not complain if the money were judiciously used. The fault is with the Legislature, who are afraid of the responsibility. If this Assembly would tell the people that the scheme proposed would add to the wealth and prosperity of the State, it would be popular from the mountains to the seaboard. It is very probable we would have to encounter at home a few selfish demagogues anxious for our place, who would endeavor to alarm the people and fill their minds with doubts and fears. We might probably sustain a temporary loss of our seats upon this floor, and is that so great a calamity, that all the schemes, plans and devices for the public good must yield to its importance?

No man estimates more highly, than I do, the good opinion of my fellow citizens; no popularity however is worth having, except that which results from good deeds and good intentions; that which is obtained by flattering the prejudices, the whims and caprices of the multitude is but transitory, and never yet brought a warm and generous thrill to the heart that sought it.

DE WITT CLINTON, when expelled from the board of Canal Commissioners of New York, by the very men who originally opposed the work, but whose sycophancy ultimately got possession of it, when completed, must have had sources of consolation which could never be felt or appreciated by their vulgar natures.

To him may emphatically be applied the language of the Poet—

More true joy, Marcellus exiled, feels
Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels.

Having said Mr. Speaker, that the cause of Internal Improvement in North Carolina, is injured by an erroneous impression, that the State has at some period made large appropriations towards this object, which have all been sunk in unprofitable works, I will proceed to state what those large appropriations amount to, in order that the public mind may be disabused.

It is extremely difficult to procure statistical tables upon any subject connected with public matters in this State; I am not therefore at all astonished, that you so frequently hear even gentlemen who have been several years members of the Legislature, assert in conversation, that the State has already lost large sums of money, in Internal Improvement. In 1831, the Board of Internal Improvements made a report to the Legislature upon the state and condition of our improvements. From that report, I make the following extract:

Capital Stock.		Paid by Individuals.	By the State.
Roanoke Nav. Co.	412,000	263,763	49.500
Tar River do. do.			1,200
Neuse do do. do.	50,000	2,490	1,800
Cape Fear do. do.	94,212	61,712	36,928
Yadkin do. do.			25.000
Catawba do. do.			2,400
Clubfoot & Harlow's Creek Company,			17,500
Bun. Turnpike do.	30,000	25.000	5,000
Plymouth do. do.	5,000	2,500	2,500
			$141,828

So it seems Sir, that the vast sums appropriated by the State of North Carolina, to improve her condition, of which we are so often told, amount to $141,828, and if we deduct from this amount that portion which is now said to be available, and productive, viz: $46,000, and admit the balance to be a dead loss, the State is loser by her exertion, only $95 828. And is this pitiful sum to deter us forever, from making any further exertions? Because $141,000 did not suffice to deepen all the rivers of the State, and open all the inlets, are we to publish to the world that we inhabit a churlish and an accursed soil, which the finger of Almighty has marked for barrenness and desolation? I hope not Sir, and I trust that gentlemen will no longer resort to this argument. The failure of this very feeble attempt to improve the State, is certainly no cause for despondency.

At that period, Rail Roads were but little known, the science of engineering was but little understood. The only two modes for improving a country, much in vogue, were canals and deepening rivers, either of which are but ill adapted to the peculiar situation of North Carolina. Our rivers are shallow feeble streams, our middle and upland country is not adapted to canals; whereas, no part of the earth has such capabilities for Rail Roads, and no where would they be more productive.

The knowledge necessary for their durable construction, can easily be procured; and the discussion which this subject has undergone, has prepared the public mind for the undertaking, and enabled it to settle down upon a plan of improvements, which, if executed not grudgingly and penuriously, but upon a scale of liberality, commensurate with its importance, will confer a lasting benefit upon the whole community.

This Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road is a work, not only necessary to develope the resources of our extensive western country but in my opinion, it is one, indispensable to the character of the State.

It was said, by a very distinguished man upon a similar occasion, that "character is as important to States, as it is to individuals, and the glory of the State is the common property of its citizens."

What then Sir, will be the reflections which may be justly cast upon us, if we, by our apathy, compel our western brethren to unite with the great South Carolina Rail Road, and separate from the rest of the State, in interest, if not in feeling. The great counties of Lincoln and Rutherford tell you now, that it is nearer and more convenient for them to trade with S. Carolina, but they prefer connecting themselves with our own seaboard, if the State will manifest a disposition to profit by her own internal wealth.

Should we delay now, such are the rapid strides which our active Southern neighbor is taking upon this subject, that the opportunity may never again offer. Let us remember that when a trade gets well fixed in a certain channel, it is a work of immense labour and expense, to divert it. It adheres for a time, to its former current, drawn by the ties of association, even after a more profitable channel may have been pointed out.

If then this resolution is rejected, it will be a misfortune to our State in a twofold point of view. It will be denying to our western counties a cheap and convenient market at home; and it will be manifesting to the world, an indifference to the prosperity of the State, discreditable to the Legislature.

It was said by Themistocles, when reviled for the obscurity of his birth, and the poverty of his education, that it was true he was of humble parentage and poor inheritance, but that he knew how to raise a poor village into a great city. We have reversed this proud boast; we received a competent patrimony from our ancestors, but we have permitted it to fall into decay, from indolence and apathy.

By way of exhibiting to the Senate, the great advantage of a cheap and quick communication with markets, to farmers, I will mention to them some facts, which I have extracted from the report of the Comptroller to the last New York Legislature.

The distance from Buffalo *via* the canal to Albany, is 363 miles, about three times the distance from Rowan County to Fayetteville. Fayetteville is located somewhat similar to Albany; it is at the head of navigation of a long river, obstructed during a short period of the year, from lowness of water. The merchant of Buffalo imports his goods from Albany at the rate of $6 53 cts. expense of transportation, upon every 2,000 pounds weight; the merchant in Rowan pays for the same weight $17 40 cts; the farmer in the neighborhood of Buffalo transports his wheat, flour, salt, beef and pork, for $3 63 cts. for every 2,000 pounds, one cent a mile, upon these very important and heavy articles; whereas, the farmer in Rowan County, pays to carry the same weight to Fayetteville, about $17, at the rate of 17 cents per mile. Upon

the article of salt alone, that article so essential to the farmer, and which in our western counties costs from $1,50 to $2.50 per bushel, how great would be the saving to the community at large, if it could be transported, I will not say at one cent per mile for 2,000 lbs., but even at five cents a mile?

Let the labouring man, let the man who has his wheat and pork to sell, and his salt to buy, look at this; and if he is capable of perceiving what is to his own benefit, he will not hesitate to urge the State to make those improvements, which are beyond the means of individuals.

There is no part of the United States, not even the Western States, so remote from market, or which loses so much of its labour, in the costs of transportation, as the western part of North Carolina. To prove beyond a doubt this fact, to the Senate, I will read a few more extracts from the same document.

Pork and Whiskey are carried to market from Nashville, Tennessee, for $1.00 per 100 weight, from St. Louis, Missouri, for 75 cents, and from Lexington, Kentucky for 60 cents; and from the remote town of Chicago, a town which has only been known within a very few years, produce is carried to the City of New York, via the canal, a distance of 1500 miles, for $1 70 cents per 100 weight.

It is in vain for gentlemen to console themselves for their inaction upon this subject, by asserting that no system of improvement would restrain our population from emigration. It is true we could not stop this emigration, but is that a reason why the country should not be made more pleasant for those who remain? The extracts which I have exhibited, unequivocally show that the remotest towns in the far West, towns the growth of yesterday, are not so far from market as Salisbury, one of our ancient boroughs. Can we be surprised, that our most active and intelligent young men are leaving us? No Sir, and if the present policy of our Legislature continues much longer, this emigration will continue, and our State will be a sort of hospital for the old, the crippled and the timid.

There is one view connected with this subject that should arrest the attention of this Legislature. We are about proposing to the people of the State a system of public schools. I believe the Senate is unanimous upon the necessity of such establishments, and the only question among us, is, how to make our fund most beneficial to the people. Sincerely desirous, as I am, Mr. Speaker, to educate the people, I think the present sparseness of our population will be found a great obstacle to the effectual accomplishment of that object.

To render education effectual and productive, you must improve the condition of the people; you must elevate them, in the scale of social existence; unless you do this, as was said by Mr. Cobbett in the British Parliament, as you put a little spelling into their heads, you take the shirt off their backs.

Of what avail is it, to the mass of the people, if you place the opportunity of acquiring the mere rudiments of education within their reach, if, by your inefficient legislation, you place the means of a comfortable subsistence beyond it.

Let the people be brought, by good roads, nearer each other; let minds come in collision with minds; then education united with social intercourse, will produce its best fruits, in the refinement of manners and the orderly deportment, which constitute the good citizen.

I have, Mr. Speaker, at various times urged this matter of Internal Improvement upon the attention of the Senate, more perhaps than was agreeable to them; my excuse for so doing, is the deep conviction which I entertain that some such exertions are indispensable to revive the now prostrate fortunes of the State, to diffuse prosperity at home, and to gain respectability abroad.

Having for the last ten years, travelled much through the different States of the Union, I have seen the vast benefits which this system has diffused among those people, and I have keenly felt the disadvantages, under which every citizen of North Carolina labours, from the want of that State individuality, which can only be acquired by developing our own resources, and building up among us those institutions which give character and prosperity to a people.

Unfortunately for us, we have not only to combat the natural difficulties of our country, but likewise those hereditary prejudices, which a portion of our population have derived from their ancestors. It was natural that the planter upon the James, the York, the Rappahannock and the Potomac, while enjoying every thing that the abundance of the earth could produce, and all that the sea could float to his door, should encourage the doctrine, that Government should refrain from all exertions to improve the condition of the people; he knew not and cared not for the disadvantages of the interior.

I would entreat those gentlemen who live in the region of our State where these doctrines are predominant, to remember that we are differently situated; and sir, I have such confidence in the purity of their patriotism, and their general intelligence, and know so well their great influence upon this floor, that if they could be made sensible of the great benefit which the State of North Carolina would derive from their exertions, they would carry the cause of Internal Improvement triumphantly to success. For myself, I would gladly fight in this good cause under their banner, and whatever post they might assign me, I would be one of their most ardent and sincerest followers.

A Great Project.—Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, has submitted a project of internal improvement to the Legislature of that State, which if carried into effect, will immortalise his name.—He recommends to the Legislature to take such measures as may be necessary to procure the location of a railroad from the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis. Now, says a writer in the Globe, if these Western States should agree, in connection with Pennsylvania, to locate a railroad between these two points, either by the funds of the different States or of companies of private individuals, in connection with those States, it would make one of the most splendid lines of internal improvements in the world—a line of continuous railroad from the city of Philadelphia to the city of St. Louis; being perhaps about one thousand miles. This scheme is equally feasible and magnificent. Nothing can prevent the completion of such a road, one day or other, but the establishment of a better route, which, undoubtedly, would be the connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Wheeling and Pittsburgh, with roads running from the latter points to the Banks of the Mississippi.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

The Ohio River has at last risen to boatable order, after a suspension of six or eight months.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

At the period of the Expunging Resolutions, that party claimed to be the exclusive champions of the doctrine of Instructions. In this State, Mr. Leigh was driven from the Senate by their abuse of it, and in North Carolina itself, and chiefly by the agency of these very Senators, Judge Mangum was sacrificed by the same means, and the same false pretences. At length the tide of party has turned, and many of the most active sticklers for Instruction are placed in a condition to signalize their devotion to principle, by practising in person, what heretofore they were so zealous in enforcing from others. In no instance that we recollect, have they availed themselves of the opportunity! They either pertinaciously retain their seats after the most decisive indications of popular opinion against their party, or they shuffle in the ranks, affect not to understand such plain language as that of Mr. Rayner's resolutions, and cast about for pretexts and excuses to justify an evasion of the popular will. A wise People ought from hence to learn distrust of the party which profess so much and do so little."

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN SUN.

Through the exertions of John J. Smith and Mr. White, Sheriff of Scott county, the murderers of the unfortunate Silas D. Rives, which occurred on the 19th of September last, have been detected, and one of them is in close confinement. John W. Carter, calling himself John W. Collins, was taken a few days ago, in Lauderdale county, and brought to this place on yesterday by Messrs. Smith and White. It seems that Carter and Cook had been a short time previous to the murder of Rives, prowling about Hillsborough, in Scott county, seeking employment as well diggers; that for a week preceding the murder they absented themselves with provisions sufficient to last them eight or ten days. These provisions were found in the swamp where Rives was killed. Suspicion resting upon them, they were immediately pursued, and were not heard of until Cook, calling himself Johnston, got within ten miles of home, and gave $30 to ride ten miles. Cook with his wife and children started that night for Mobile, and from thence to Texas. Carter was pursued and taken at his residence in Lowndes county, where his property had been previously levied upon by the sheriff, and upon his return he paid up the executions and released it. Some of the money he paid the sheriff, has since been identified to be Rives'. It is unknown what amount of money Rives had at the time he was killed, but it is supposed he had about $10,500. Cook, who is probably now in Texas, has, no doubt, the major part of this sum. From the character Carter gives him, he is a bad or worse robber than John A. Murrell, now in the Penitentiary of Nashville. He once lived in Florida, but was compelled to leave for his crimes. The following are some of the crimes he committed, according to his confession to Carter, who related them to me in the presence of Mr. Smith, at whose request I wrote them down, and send to you for publication, so that the good citizens of Texas may be on their guard, and, if possible, bring this demon to justice. From this short history of Cook, he was, no doubt, one of the main instigators of the late Seminole war in Florida. Carter does not recollect the precise date these murders and robberies were committed, but said it was about the commencement, and during the Seminole war. Carter states that Cook and a man by the name of Bryant, who lives at Lake Pontchartrain, killed a man by the name of Allen, in Tallahassee, Florida, and robbed him of $1850 cash.

Cook painted himself like an Indian, and headed a large number of Seminoles, and butchered one of the most wealthy families of white people on the frontiers of Florida. After killing the whole family, except a young man who stood over and fought for his sister until he was wounded by a shot from an Indian—Cook then stuck an axe in his head, and left it there sticking—robbed the house of $1100 in paper money, and 70 or 80 dollars in specie. He kept the paper himself, and gave the Indians the silver.

Cook then went to Apalachicola Bay, and from thence to Bainbridge, Decatur county, Ga., and, in company with a Virginian, with whom he had been travelling in the stage, and supposing he had money, at Cook's instance he walked to the spring, there killed the Virginian, threw him in the river, and robbed him of $1119—two $16 pieces of gold, and three smaller pieces.—This crime was committed in Dec. 1836. From Bainbridge he returned to Columbus, Ga., his residence.

In Tallahassee, Florida, he saw a traveller pay his bill. Discovering he had money, he told the stranger he was travelling his route, and, as it was a dismal road he would be glad of his company. The stranger thanked him, and they travelled about 17 miles, when Cook proposed they should drink together, and while the stranger was drinking out of the bottle, Cook shot him through the back of the head, and robbed him of about $662.

Cook and his brother-in-law, Charles Hollis, killed the ferryman of St. John's River on the Augustine trail, a Frenchman, and robbed him of 17 or $1800, and turned the flat loose to avoid the possibility of pursuit.

Cook murdered a man not far from Tallahassee, and robbed him of $2400, and $13 in cash.

He then went into the Indian country, and purchased a pony, and stole 17 more, and hired an Indian to assist him. When he got into the white settlement he then made the Indian drunk and cut his throat.

Cook and Capt. Minny (a celebrated pirate,) went to Snake Island, understanding that a vessel was coming from Key West—murdered the crew, consisting of 7 or 8 men and three ladies—plundered the boat of $17,000 in specie, scuttled and sunk the vessel.

Cook was then taken in irons to Tallahassee, but was released, by force, from the civil authorities and the irons knocked off. The names of his friends are Augustus and Willis Austin of Texas.

Cook and Capt. Minny, came across a vessel going from St. Marks to Almony Lake, laden with provisions, murdered the white persons on board, sold the provisions and seven negroes which were on board, and sunk the vessel. Captain Minny died at St. Marks last winter.

Cook then left for Columbus, Ga. his residence, where he saw a traveller pay his bill, headed him, took deliberate aim at him; his gun snapped, which the stranger heard and fled.

Cook met with an acquaintance from Texas in May or June last, in Clarke county, Alabama, whose name was William Green. Green told him that his old friends Augustus and William Austin, were then in Texas, and were anxious that Cook should go there, as they particularly needed his services.

Cook thought there was no more harm in killing a man than there was in killing a hog—did not believe there was either hell or heaven—has killed and robbed 40 or 50 men, and would this winter murder and plunder as many more.

Johnston Cook is between 26 and 30 years of age, weighs about 140 pounds, has keen blue eyes, and is very narrow between the eyes; his face and hands are badly scarred with dirks and knives, which he got by fighting; has been stabbed through the muscle of the arm twice, with a dirk, also in the hip; his hair is sandy; one of his fingers is broken.

Society is deeply interested in the detection and punishment of such a villain. From this statement the governor should not hesitate to offer a heavy reward for his apprehension.

Carter denies knowing any thing of the murder of Rives, although the chain of circumstances connecting him with Cook, in his tragical deeds, are strong and would go far towards his conviction before any intelligent jury. He is an illiterate man, and no doubt was led on by Cook, who is a keen, shrewd and intelligent fellow.

LOCO FOCO AGRARIANISM.

Although almost all well judging men have a natural and instinctive abhorrence of the doctrines of the Loco Foco party, as avowed at public meetings and in Legislative assemblies, few, we imagine, are entirely aware of the extent to which they have evinced a disposition to push their theories. This has been more particularly exhibited in their writings upon Government and the rights of property, and from a treatise upon these subjects, from one of their high priests, so to speak, we shall extract some passages which will serve to show the excesses to which they are inclined to proceed. This treatise has been issued in New York under the following imposing title.

TITLE PAGE.

"The rights of man to PROPERTY, being a proposition to MAKE IT EQUAL AMONG THE ADULTS of the present generation."—"Printed by Alexander Ming, jr."

The object of the early chapters of this work is to show that the present property of the world, both real and personal, fixed or moveable, is now held, and most unjustly detained from the rightful owners, by persons who have no just right so to hold it, and "THAT IT OUGHT TO BE TAKEN AWAY FROM ITS PRESENT POSSESSORS." Not only because they now hold it unjustly, and without lawful title to it, but because it is used to extort from others their labor, "personal qualities and efforts," says the author—and therefore it should be wrested from them ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE THAT A SWORD OR A PISTOL MAY BE WRESTED FROM A ROBBER."

It takes ground not only against the right of men to hold property, but, particularly against the right to transmit it to their posterity by will. The following is its doctrine upon this subject:—

* * "The right, as it is called of making a will * * is without foundation." "How long does a man own property?" * * "May not the being who has once owned property, and is now deceased have his wishes gratified by having such disposition made of that which was once his, as he may have desired in his lifetime? I answer no." All kinds of conveyances * * * "by the prior generation—whether by individuals or companies, or nations, are all null and void."

"It is apparent," says the author, "from all I have said, that there is no such thing * * * as testator, will, or heir—that they are mere fictions of the law."

"The origin of all property," says the author, "is a gift from the Divinity." IF THERE BE SUCH A BEING." * * * "Being a gift to the whole in their collective capacity, it belongs as much * * * to those who are WITHOUT INDUSTRY as to those who are INDUSTRIOUS—to those who are PRODIGAL, as to those who are ECONOMICAL; and to those who are destitute of skill, as those who possess an extraordinary share of it."

* * * "It will be said, perhaps, that although the soil * * * is not subject to be disposed of by will—yet that moveable property may be be stowed by way of legacy. But it depends still upon the pleasure of the community whether even these shall become personal property." * * *

"If a majority determine that every thing moveable, as well as immoveable, shall be common—as they have the undoubted right to do, even to articles of dress, then would there be no SUBJECT upon which wills could be brought to act." * * * * * "So far then as wills are vindicated on the ground that those who acquire property by industry, economy and skill, ought to be allowed to convey it to their children or other legatees, we see that such vindication is without avail, since it is clear that no such acquisition in the first organization of society can ever take place."

* * * "With regard to individuals of any generation, their rights cannot go beyond the limits fixed by a majority of such generation."

* * * "With regard to a whole nation, it cannot confer rights on any one, extending to an encroachment on the rights of another generation"

* * * "The notion prevails to a considerable extent among men who have not reflected much—although the MATERIALS of the world belong to others in all ages equally with themselves, that still they have the right to transfer to others the result (produce) of their LABOR which remains to them above their own subsistence. But they should recollect that these LABORS * * * are INSEPARABLE from MATERIALS which are not their own, but which belong to the great mass of the present and all future generations."

* * * "There is therefore no such thing as successor in the meaning of the word as received at the present day. It is only a MISUNDERSTANDING OF OUR RIGHTS that could have tolerated its use or existence among us."

* * * "In whatever aspect, therefore, we contemplate the operation of wills, either of individuals or of entire communities; in the disposition, as well of that kind of property which is personal and exclusive, as of that which is indivisible and common, we are met by incongruities and absurdities, impolicy and injustice, to such an extent, that it is much to be wondered at that they (wills) should ever have been tolerated among men."

It will, no doubt, be a new thing to the majority of our readers to learn that it was for the supremacy of such doctrines as these that the Loco Focos of New York have so long striven to bring under their control all the departments of the government, and that it was for the prevention of the anarchy and ruin which must have ensued, that the Whigs have so perseveringly laboured to thwart them. We are far from imputing such principles or designs to all the supporters of the administration, but we think it can be maintained with the most perfect show of reason that the rise and progress of these excesses have been the legitimate consequences of the licentious spirit of Gen. Jackson's dynasty. A disregard of the restraints of law by the head of the government necessarily brings law, however hoary and venerable, into contempt amongst the uninformed and illiterate portion of the community, and thus a spirit of wild anarchy and agrarianism, such as these cardinal principles of the Loco Focos of New York disclose, is sown broad cast through society. The philosophic historian who shall write, hereafter, the decline of the tone of the public morals of this republic, will be led to ascribe it to the influence of Gen. JACKSON'S administration, with as much plausibility as the decline and FALL of the Roman Empire are traced to the corrupting influences of luxury, idleness and the decay of public virtue amongst those who, in the days of their strength and greatness, were not deemed too weak for the subjugation of a world.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

We forget in what paper we this week saw the following

"*Mathematical question.* If three sub-Treasurers run away in one month, with a million and a half dollars of public money, how long will it be before the *sub-Treasury* is in *full operation?*

From the New York Express.

THE GALE—THE HURRICANE.

On Thursday last, we experienced the most severe cold weather of the season, the thermometer during the night falling below zero. On Friday the weather began to moderate, and during the night this severe weather was followed by a thaw, and early on Saturday morning it began to rain, the wind blowing violently from the South-east. Between four and five o'clock, the wind was a hurricane,—ripping up the ice in the North River, and doing a great deal of mischief in the Harbor and City.

The Piers toward the Battery are considerably damaged by the ice and the rush of water upon them.

The Battery was nearly swept over by the sea. Cakes of ice were driven up among the trees.

Castle Garden—The wind, water, and ice, have wrought a good deal of havoc here. The Bridge connecting the Garden with the Battery,—the *classic* Bridge, upon which Major Downing saved the life of the *General*, is nearly destroyed, though as yet passable. The outer walks of the Garden toward the sea, are nearly ruined.

The Cellars—Perhaps, the greatest losses will be found here. Nearly all, if not all, the Cellars in South street, Water street, and in the lower part of the cross streets, have been filled. Where merchants have stored goods that could be thus damaged, the losses must be very severe. Refectories have been filled with salt water—also Eating Houses, Barber Shops, and Grog Shops. Around Fulton Market yesterday afternoon, a great many were busy bailing out their homes. The overflow made sad havoc among the apple and vegetable stalls around the Market.

Houses Unroofed—Here a great deal of damage has been done. The roof of the new block of buildings at the corner of Gold and Fulton streets was blown off, and lies in the street. The Brewery in Willett street lost its roof. The roof of the Tobacco Inspection Ware-house, that part toward the water, was ripped up, and with a tremendous force it must have been, and landed in the street. There are many Lumber Yards in that part of the city, and the staves flew about like hail. A house in Sixth street, the roof not yet on, was razed. The roof of the Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets, was blown off; also that of the warehouse of Lord & Taylor, 63 Catharine street. A chimney fell in Greenwich street, and a man reported to be killed. The Morris Canal Bank, Jersey City, was unroofed. The hotel known as Rock Hotel, on the North River, was blown down. A dwelling House at Bull's Ferry was blown completely into the River—inmates unhurt. Indeed Houses in all parts of the city, have been more or less damaged in this way,—the gutters of some flying off,—here a loss of balustrades, and there a loss of signs and sign posts. Chimnies have fallen without number. Tammany Hall, we see, has thus lost one of its vents,—we hope—nothing ominous.

Saturday Afternoon.—There never was a more exciting scene in the city, than between 3 and 5 o'clock. The Tide was rising rapidly, and it was impossible to mark out its bounds;—it rose 18 feet above low water—higher than ever known before. South street and Water street were alive with carmen, hauling off goods. Great prices were obtained for truckage there. Hogsheads were floating about without any regard to owners. Cotton Bales paid no attention to premises, but floated up the ships promiscuously. During the height of the Gale, the City Hall fire bell sounded an alarm of *fire*,—over a doleful, but then, a frightful sound. It proceeded from a building in the rear of 229 Broadway, in which was found a quantity of combustible materials, placed there no doubt by an incendiary, but was extinguished without any damage to the building. Signs,—awnings,—every thing of wood, that could be dislodged from its moorings, were flying in the air. No man was safe in the streets. Yet wonderful to say, we have heard of but one life lost,—that of a Mr. Randolph, who was killed by an awning-post falling on him in Chatham street.

The Captain of the steamboat Independence, which came up from Amboy early Sunday morning, states that he counted seven vessels—none very large vessels—dismasted or damaged in some way or other.

Considering the severity of the gale, there has been but little damage done to the shipping in the harbor.

Destructive Fire in Boston.—A fire broke out in an iron foundry in Haverhill street, Boston, on Thursday morning about 2 o'clock, by which thirty-five buildings, including mechanics' shops, stables, dwelling houses, and out-buildings, were destroyed. Most of the materials in the shops were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000, about one half of which was insured. At the time the fire broke out, the thermometer was at nine degrees below zero.

Abolition a Sedition.—A small, spirited well-written volume has just appeared from the Philadelphia press under this title. The writer, who styles himself "a Northern man," is greatly alarmed by the doings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and more especially with the political character which it has lately assumed. He states the Society to be a grand and permanent political organization, self-erected, self governed, independent, and irresponsible, having no connexion with the Government of the country, but yet usurping the appropriate business of the Government;" an institution which boasts of having 1,350 Auxiliary Societies, 13 of which are State Societies, 58 travelling agents, 75 local lecturers, raising funds annually to the amount of $40,000; issuing from the press every year 646,500 books, pamphlets, and papers of various descriptions; and should this Society be sustained, and suffered to proceed, under its present organization, the writer predicts that it will succeed in overthrowing the Government. The tract is certainly written with power, and treats of matters of the deepest interest to every citizen.

National Intelligencer.

The Legislature of Missouri seem to be imbued with a strange kind of fanaticism, only short of the mania of its representative in the Senate of the United States. In the House of Representatives of that State, on a recent occasion in a debate upon the establishment of a new Bank, a Mr. Morris, who it seems is a political devotee of the first water, moved to add an additional section, in substance as follows: That, after the 4th of July next, the bank should not redeem any of its $20 notes when the likeness of Jackson, Van Buren, Benton or Linn, was cut off or defaced.

This absurd proposition excited not a little fluttering amongst the faithful.

At the urgent request of many members of that side of the House, Mr. Morris withdrew it.

Rents in Wall Street.—It is stated in the New York Evening Post that one of the front rooms in the building for the United States Bank in Wall street, not yet completed, has been leased for an annual rent of $4000.

BENTON AND THE TARIFF.

Happening in the gallery of the Senate the other day, when Mr. Benton was eulogizing General Jackson for destroying the Tariff, and at the same time condemning Mr. Clay and his friends, as he said, for their high tariff notions, I was induced, on my return, to recur to the vote on the passage of the Tariff for 1828, the most exceptionable act, admitted on all hands, that has ever been enacted—and, sir, to my utter astonishment, I find, notwithstanding the hypocritical cant of Mr. Benton and the other friends of the administration at *this* day, the vote at *that* day stood as follows on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, *Benton*, Bateman, Bouligny, Chase, *Dickerson*, *Eaton*, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, *Johnson* of Kentucky, *Kane*, Knight, *McLane*, Marks, Noble, Ridgley, *Rowan*, *Sandford*, Seymour, Thomas, *Van Buren*, Webster, Willey—26.

NAYS—21.

Here you can see with what audacious effrontery these men can turn round and catechise Mr. Clay and his friends for favoring the protection of American industry at that time. Let them look to the vote of their *chief and file leader.*—*Madisonian.*

Mr. Benton on Salt.—The Globe of Monday night is filled with a speech of Mr. Benton, upon salt. It exhibits considerable research, but no one can read it without a burning sensation of thirst, as if he had been feasting upon salted pork. The following passage of the speech, as it was delivered, is given by the correspondent of the U. States Gazette, and is enough to make a man's mouth water!

"*Sir, to tax salt, is sir, to tax the providence of God!—yes, sir, I repeat it, sir, it is to tax, sir, the mercy and bounty of the Almighty! Salt, sir, what could we do without salt, sir?—Nothing, sir. It preserves every thing—yes, sir, it is the great* PRESERVATIVE *principle, not the* CONSERVATIVE *principle!* (Here he threw an annihilating look towards Rives and Tallmadge.) "*Yes, sir, salt is the great preservative,* IT KEEPS THE FOOD OF THE POOR FROM BECOMING PUTRESCENT, SIR!"

In this extract, in which one is at a loss to say whether profanity, absurdity, or vulgarity, most predominates, you see a faithful reflection of Benton's mind. It is a pity that one so eloquent upon his favorite domestic article could not at once be fitted out and despatched on an exploring trip up Salt River!—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

United States Senator.—The Legislature of Maryland, on Saturday, went into the election of a United States Senator, to serve six years from the fourth of March next. The Hon. WILLIAM D. MERRICK, of Charles County, the present Senator, was re-elected on the first ballot:

Whole number of votes given,	83
For Wm. D. Merrick,	48
Blanks,	33
Scattering,	2
Absent,	14

The Harrisburg Mob.—The very last number of the Globe contained a column and a half of "continuation" of arguments to prove that there was, during the late scenes of anarchy at Harrisburg, no actual violence; no mob provided with clubs, stones, or other weapons; no personal assaults, &c. It is a fearful sign of the times to find the organ of the Government thus employed in extenuating and even justifying the ruffian attempts to intimidate and overawe the Legislators of one of the sovereign States of this Union. For the information of those who desire to know how far the plea of the Globe in behalf of the mobmen is true, we copy the following from our latest Harrisburg papers:

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 26.

A bill of indictment was yesterday found by the Grand Inquest of Dauphin county against *Charles Pray, John J. M'Cahen, John W. Ryan, John* (Jack) *Savage, Jos. Hall, Aaron F. Cox, Geo. W. Barton, John Snyder, Martin Dunlap, James Black,* and *Gen. Adam Diller*, for riot and conspiracy against the Commonwealth at the meeting of the Legislature. These, we understand, are but a portion of the conspirators against whom true bills will be found.

Geo. Sanderson and *E. J. Penniman*, whose names were sent up in the same bill, were not sufficiently identified by the witnesses examined; and but about one fourth of those in attendance were called before the Grand Jury—the evidence being conclusive without them.

The people abroad, who have been told by the Locofocos that there was no mob and no riot here on the 4th of December, when they see a dozen of the ringleaders indicted for treason, will be able to judge of the credit that is to be given to Locofoco intelligence. Amongst the persons indicted are two members of the Legislature from Philadelphia county, placed in their seats by the mob; an officeholder under the General Government; and one recently appointed to office by the new State Administration.—*Telegraph.*

It is stated in a Norfolk paper that Mr. RIVES has declared his preference for Mr. CLAY as a candidate for the Presidency and that the avowal, which is said to have been made in a letter to Judge BROOKE, Mr. Clay's old and valued friend, has been received with surprise by some of Mr. RIVES' conservative friends. Why should it? To whom, but to Mr. CLAY or to the whig candidate, whomsoever he may be, can the conservatives look for a candidate? They have given up, we presume, all idea of supporting Mr. VAN BUREN, and will not, we imagine, be guilty of the folly of running a candidate of their own. To whom, then, are they to turn their eyes, but the whig candidate, be he whom he may?

A bill has lately been passed in the Senate giving the right of pre-emption in certain cases, to lands of the United States within the State of Tennessee; and Mr. Clay and others are accused by the official paper of inconsistency, because, though opposed to surrendering the public domain generally to any persons who choose to settle themselves upon it, they yet voted in favor of Mr. Foster's bill. It is a pity for the official, that there is no analogy between the cases which it represents as being parallel. The land in question was ceded by the State of North Carolina, of whose territory it had previously formed a part, on condition of its being subject to the satisfaction of military grants and of other claims arising under her laws; and all that is valuable of the land has been covered by those claims. What remains consists of odds and ends of land in larger or lesser fractions, generally poor, and of very little comparative value, which the Government of the United States can have no motive to hold on to.

So different is the character of this property from that of the great body of the public domain, that it has never been included at all in the General Land System of United States; has never had a land [illegible] upon it, and would not repay the [illegible] of surveying and marking it, if the G[illegible] ment were now to place it on the same [illegible] ing as its other lands. It is the pro[illegible] the United States, to be sure, but it [illegible] perty from which the United State[illegible] have realized any thing, nor ever wi[illegible]

National Intelligencer.

The Investigating Committee.—W[illegible] from the New York Express that the [illegible] tigating committee from Congress [illegible] on Friday at the Custom house [illegible] street, in the room over the Colle[illegible] the third story. The first witnesses [illegible] were, Mr. Shultz, the former acco[illegible] under Messrs. Gelston, Thomp[illegible] Swartwout. Mr. Shultz retired [illegible] sometime since, being very aged, [illegible] man of strict integrity, and perfect[illegible] iar with the Bond department. M[illegible] ming, the auditor, was also sent for[illegible] committee are driving on with great [illegible] —they have wisely seated themselves [illegible] very spot where the defalcations were [illegible] mitted and where they will have ever[illegible] portunity to obtain facts. We under[illegible] says the Express, they intend to pro[illegible] investigations with all possible indus[illegible] with entire devotion to the service [illegible] they are engaged.

It is feared that the investigation [illegible] delayed a few days in consequence [illegible] loss of Mr. WISE's trunk, which [illegible] lieved, was stolen between Philade[illegible] New York. It contains many im[illegible] papers and documents upon the sub[illegible] the inquiry.

The Investigating Committee.—[illegible] Y. Express says that this body work[illegible] out ceasing. As soon as breakfast [illegible] they go to the Custom House, and [illegible] adjourn till 4 o'clock to their dinners [illegible] which is over, they recommence their [illegible] and sometimes do not stop till after [illegible] clock, P. M. An Augean Stable like [illegible] Mr. Price has been feeding in is not [illegible] cleansed by ten hour workers—but [illegible] culeses, who labor night and day, [illegible] decline all invitations to dinners, [illegible] parties. Much curiosity is felt to [illegible] little Virginian (Wise) who has been [illegible] ing such a noise in the political [illegible] it is hardly gratified. If these Com[illegible] men, when they get back to Wash[illegible] can infect Congress with their [illegible] habits, there will be great hope [illegible] transaction of some business. What [illegible] of course, we know not. We believe [illegible] ever, that the Committee as yet [illegible] working at the door of the Big Stable [illegible] have to cleanse; when they get in, [illegible] pect, the city will need as strong a [illegible] tion as the gale gave us the other day.

ST. AUGUSTINE, JAN. 24.—*Sixteen Indians Captured.*—We learn by the [illegible] of an officer of the army from Fort [illegible] last evening, that a detachment of three [illegible] panies of dragoons, under Capt. [illegible] Reall, left Fort Butler on a scout [illegible] days, and returned on the 21st, having [illegible] tured 16 Indians. When near the [illegible] ka Lake, he discoverd an Indian trail [illegible] he followed up until he lost it, and [illegible] a short time he heard a rifle, and on [illegible] up he saw a turkey fall from a tree [illegible] yards distant. His men were instantly [illegible] tended and urged rapidly forward, [illegible] succeeded in capturing the 16 [illegible] men, 2 boys and the rest women and [illegible] dren.

Captain Reall's company has left [illegible] Okefinokee swamp.

From the same source we learn that [illegible] the 20th, a party of 5 Indians, near [illegible] Brooks, fired on a wagoner while [illegible] team, and severely wounded him in [illegible] breast, but not so badly as to prevent [illegible] escape. In the wagon were a few [illegible] oats and corn; the latter they endeavored [illegible] to carry off, and probably from fright [illegible] were obliged to leave, after carrying [illegible] 100 yards. The oxen in the wagon [illegible] left unharmed. On the 21st, Capt. [illegible] kins came up with their camp and [illegible] their camp equipage; the Indians [illegible] their escape.

Posts, we understand, are to be re[illegible] lished at Fort Pierce, (Indian River) [illegible] Lauderdale and Key Biscayne. Active [illegible] parations are making for that purpose.

From Texas.—By the schooner [illegible] from Galveston, dates of the 16th [illegible] instant from Houston have been re[illegible] The 21st instant was the day fixed [illegible] adjournment of Congress. By wa[illegible] creation after the fatigue of public [illegible] president Houston had announced his [illegible] tion to make an excursion to the [illegible] States. The hero of San Jacinto [illegible] a hearty welcome here from many [illegible] friends and admirers. By a resolution [illegible] two Houses the seat of government [illegible] removed from Houston to a place to [illegible] lected by a board of commissioners. [illegible] for the suppression of gambling was [illegible] discussion, with a strong probability [illegible] ing this session. A bill had passed [illegible] nate for the creation of a national bank [illegible] a plan similar to the old United States [illegible] being predicated on the revenue of [illegible] ernment. The establishment of Temperance Societies has commenced in Texas [illegible] fair promise of success. At the first [illegible] ization of one in Galveston, 25 names [illegible] subscribed to the pledge of total abstinence [illegible] from the "*deleterious drug.*"

Provisions were scarce and commanded high prices.—Flour was selling at from [illegible] to $35 per bl. and in fair demand; [illegible] scarce, and selling at from 40 to 50 [illegible] no pork or lard in market; whiskey [illegible] $1 75 per gallon, and scarce; molasses [illegible] demand at $1 25 a $1 50 per gallon; [illegible] 37 a 40 cents, and brown sugar 30 cents [illegible] pound, and in demand; corn 4 dollars [illegible] bushel, and also in demand.

N. O. Bulletin.

A New Fanny Wright.—A Mrs. [illegible] a Polish woman, divorced from her husband [illegible] and now the *cher amie*, it is said, of [illegible] looking young American, has taken the [illegible] of Fanny Wright, and is lecturing [illegible] Loco Focos of N. York. She goes [illegible] Marriage and all such nonsense, and [illegible] favor of free trade in matrimony and [illegible] thing else. She calls all the absurd [illegible] toms of society mere irrationalities, [illegible] lectures are delivered at Tammany [illegible] Sunday.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1839.

Cotton.—Sales in this town at 11 to 13 cents.

At Charleston, sales of the week 5,500 bales, from 12 to 15½ cents, chiefly from 14 to 15. For a choice lot of 100 bales, 16 cents was refused. At Augusta, 12 to 14½ cents.

The receipts of Cotton up to the 1st inst. at all the ports in the U. States, amount to 591,893 bales, against 734,833 to same period last year.

In reply to the repeated questions asked us relative to the opening of the books for subscription to the Rail Road, we take the liberty of stating, what we understand to be the facts, that delay has occurred because there is not a quorum of the Directors of the Company resident in this place, and because it is desirable that the Board of Internal Improvement unite in such measures as may be adopted, (as provided by the amended charter,) which cannot be done without a little further delay. It is expected that the arrangements may be completed in time for action at the ensuing Superior Courts.

We are glad to find the signs in the Western counties so auspicious to the success of this work. In addition to the encouraging remarks of other papers, heretofore copied, we find a sensible and patriotic article in the last Salisbury Carolinian. "Can it be possible," says that paper, "that this vitally important measure shall be delayed or defeated for the want of such an amount as $500,000? The rich valley of the Yadkin and Catawba with all the region adjacent—even without considering the assistance which will be afforded by Fayetteville and Wilmington—unable to raise the sum of $500,000! We will not yet entertain so humiliating a doubt, humiliating—we should rather say insulting, for so it would be considered, if asserted abroad."

The doctrine of Instruction.—It is said that the only instance which has occurred, of one of the present Administration party resigning his seat in the Senate because his politics differed from those of his State, is that of Mr. Rives, who, five or six years ago, resigned his seat when the Whigs were in power in Virginia. This, if true, (and we recollect nothing to the contrary,) is a most remarkable circumstance. A party, the primary article of whose political creed has been, that the will of the people should be implicitly obeyed, and who have, from time to time, driven a number of their opponents from the Senate by the clamor with which they insisted upon the force of the doctrine, has found means, on every occasion in which it could be brought to bear upon themselves, to evade any sort of compliance with it. The cases of Senators Wright of New York, Wall of New Jersey, Niles and Smith of Connecticut, Parker of Virginia, Cuthbert and Lumpkin of Georgia, Grundy of Tennessee, and others, are but examples of the total disregard of all professions and pledges, which has recently marked the course of our own Senators, Messrs. Brown and Strange. An honest, thinking people, cannot submit to such humbuggery. They cannot but feel indignant, that those braggadocio pledges of obedience to the people, or retirement, prove to be nothing but a trap to gull the people—That the public will is contemned, and the organ of its expression insulted, on the first occasion presented to them.

To redeem their pledges, our Senators should not have waited for instructions, nor even for such resolutions as our Legislature passed. The mere fact that a Whig Legislature was chosen, should have satisfied them, if they were sincere when they made their pledges, (which *we* do not dispute.) This is not Whig doctrine, attempted to be crammed down their throats. It is *their own*.

A Post Office has recently been established at Warsaw, in Duplin county, N. C.—the point at which the Stage from this place connects with the Wilmington Rail Road Line. R. B. Saunders, Esq. is the Postmaster.

A fire occurred at Elizabeth City, N. C. on the 20th instant, which destroyed six or eight buildings and most of their contents, to the amount of about $12,000.

Swartwout, the Defaulter.—Mr. Cambreleng, in a late speech in the House of Representatives, declared that "*he perfectly understood the character of the collector at New York, and knew him to be faithless and incompetent; represented the fact to the President, and protested against his nomination; and actually predicted the defalcations which ensued!*"

This remarkable confession is made at this late day to screen the party now in power, at the expense of Gen. Jackson himself. All the odium of the appointment is to be thrown on his shoulders, and with the additional guilt of being aware that Swartwout was corrupt and incompetent. Well may the late President, in the retirement of the Hermitage, exclaim, "Save me from my friends."

But we think it probable Mr. Cambreleng's declaration is true. It is another evidence of the utter disregard of the public interests which characterized the appointments to office by the Administration party under the spoils system of rewards and punishments. What has it mattered to Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren whether a favorite were corrupt or incapable? If he had rendered party services, he was deemed a fit recipient of party rewards. And the consequence, in this one case, is, that the country loses $1,250,000, besides the incalculable injury done to its morals and reputation.

When the Editor of the Raleigh Standard desires us to accept his "challenge," he will couch it in decent language. He of course did not expect, any more than he desired, that we would reply to such stuff as appeared in his last paper. Vulgar abuse from that quarter is equivalent to praise from decent sources.

Cold Weather.—At Saratoga, on the 23d ult., the thermometer fell to 33 degrees below zero.

CONGRESS.—Since our last the proceedings have been unusually barren of interest. A perfect calm seems to have followed the late political storm. All parties are waiting, we suppose, for the result of the investigations of the committee now sitting in New York.

On the 16th, Mr. Wright called up the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to Mr. Rives's resolutions relative to the arrangements with the U. S. Bank. The debate was continued until after sunset between Mr. Wright and Mr. Rives; the former affirming that the Secretary was justified in his proceeding, as well by the law as the necessity of the case; and the latter maintaining that the *necessity did not exist*, and that the conduct of the Secretary was in direct violation of the express letter of the law, and contrary to every rule of financial discretion.

On the same day, upwards of two hundred private bills were passed by the other House.

Mr. Wall has made a report from the Judiciary Committee, against the bill to prevent office holders from interfering in elections. Their aid is doubtless too important to the success of the party.

The House, by nearly a party vote, refused to receive a resolution to inquire of the Secretary of the Treasury whether Charles J. Ingersoll, late U. S. Attorney for Pennsylvania, has paid any part of the $76,491, for which he was reported a defaulter by the Secretary on the 17th January, 1838.

In the House, the several Annual Appropriation Bills have been considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of North Carolina,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform this House why the volunteers from the State of North Carolina were not paid when discharged for the services rendered, for the clothing and equipments furnished by themselves, and the time spent in the service of the United States during the year 1838, while ordered into the Cherokee nation; how long after their discharge, and in what kind of funds, were they paid off; and what portion of said troops are not yet paid, and the reasons which exist for such non-payment.

Mr. McKay submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid on the table one day under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform this House whether any cases of defalcation, not heretofore reported to either House of Congress, have occurred on the part of the public officers in any branch of the public service, under the direction of his Department; the names of such defaulters and the amounts of the defalcations respectively, and what proceedings have been adopted by him in each case.

On motion of Mr. C. Shepard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of surveying Neuse river, in North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. McKay,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of building a light-house on Oak Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river; also, of placing a small light on Campbell Island, in said river.

The violent Hurricane, of which some account is copied in this paper from the New York Express, appears to have visited Philadelphia also, and is said to have been almost as destructive of property at the latter as the former city. All the villages in the neighborhood of both cities appear to have suffered severely.

Survey of Beaufort Harbour.—We are gratified to be able to state that the U. S. cutter Experiment, Lieut. Glynn, arrived at Beaufort last week, for the purpose of making a survey of that harbour with reference to its suitableness for a national navy yard. The corps awaits but the arrival of a steam boat, now on her passage from Norfolk, to commence operations. The result, we think, cannot be otherwise than favorable to the claims of that noble harbour on the national attention.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In your paper of the 23d of January, where I stated that the Engineer of this Road had confidence in the ultimate *profit* of the same, the word *cost* was printed for *profit*. You were kind enough to correct this last week, and I am pleased you did so, because I intend hereafter to speak of the profit of the Road, as affording a fair investment of money, and hope to show that the Stock will yield at least 6 per cent. interest, even upon the present state of the trade.—What the increase will be must remain a matter of determination for each individual.

The Convention which assembled in Raleigh, during the session of the Legislature, composed as it was of a large number of persons, of great respectability and good sense, recommended this Road as a work of primary importance. In regard to this, no differences of opinion existed. As evidence of this, they requested the Legislature to authorize a subscription of four-fifths of the sum necessary to build it in the most perfect manner. A Rail Road connecting the West and the East, by and through the waters of the Cape Fear, has received the sanction of every Internal Improvement Convention which has assembled in the State; of the Legislature of 1836-'37, and of the Legislature of 1838-'39. I have never heard a man, save one, who did not speak in favor of such a scheme.

What did the Legislature of 1838-'39 do? The answer to this will dispose of the second matter we propose to explain, viz: The ground we now occupy.

The memorial of the Convention in Raleigh, recommend as part of their plan, and first in importance, a subscription of four-fifths of the cost of this Road on the part of the State. Major McNeill, the Engineer of the Company, was present. His Report was before the Convention; in that he had furnished two estimates of the cost of the Road. The one, supposing its construction to be of the most perfect kind, fixed the cost at two millions of dollars;—the other, if built as the Wilmington Road, fixed it at $1,250,000: in both, the grading to be finished for a double track. This memorial was referred to Committees on Internal Improvement in both Houses of the Legislature, and Reports were made in favor of the four-fifth interest by the State.

In the Senate, an able Report was made by the Hon. W. B. Shepard, Chairman of the Committee, whose enlightened and liberal course during the Session, on this and other subjects, has commanded high respect for him, and to whom, with other gentlemen in the Senate from the Eastern section of the State, we on Cape Fear and in the West, owe a debt of gratitude. In that, he recommends the subscription of four-fifths, and shows the importance of this work. In both Houses, however, this recommendation was rejected. In the House of Commons, the proposition to authorize a subscription of three-fourths was lost by 3 votes only. All the other propositions for aid to works of Internal Improvement shared a similar fate at that time. The friends of the cause were thrown into a state of despondency. From the feeling manifested at the Convention, from the opinion of the members of the Legislature, gathered by the delegation from this place, the friends of the Western Road were sanguine. The result, when known here, caused deep disappointment, and all were depressed. The friends of this Road from the West, in the Legislature, were also disappointed. They were aroused and excited. The people of the West were awakened; letters were written to their Representatives urging them to cease no exertions to give to this Western Road the substantial aid of the State. Here was evidence of the spirit prevailing in Western Carolina, and to this aid I referred in my first communication, when I stated that the feeling of distrust occasioned by the failure of the improvements on the Yadkin, was wearing off, and has been dissipated. And as further evidence of this fact, I refer your readers to an article in the Western Carolinian of this week, expressing the opinion that no difficulty will exist in obtaining the requisite aid from individuals if *we begin correctly, and all will do their duty.*

During this state of things, a bill was drawn and introduced by a gentleman from Lincoln, which you have lately published in your paper, to which he gave his zealous support, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the country, and who can, and no doubt will, in the wealthy and populous County which he represents, exercise important influence in inducing her inhabitants to aid by their means the subscriptions to this work. No County is more deeply concerned, and few, if any, will reap more advantage from this Road penetrating her limits.

By this Bill, the State, on conditions fair and liberal to those concerned in this Road, agrees to take three-fifths of the Stock, that is, $750,000 out of $1,250,000, the estimated cost of the Road:—says to her citizens, put your shoulders to the wheel, do your duty, and we *will* help you. Give us evidence of your belief in the importance and advantage of this Road; afford us that guarantee of the faithful and correct expenditure of the funds we are willing to place in aid of your work, by individuals appropriating their own means; give us an earnest of this, by paying a small portion of your subscriptions, and we come to your assistance. You cannot, you shall not then fail in this noble enterprize, the completion of which will not fail to advance the honor and increase the prosperity of the State. The State of North Carolina interested to the amount of $750,000 in this work, and will any one say it can fail of completion? No, it cannot; as stated by the distinguished Engineer of the Road. We, then, on Cape Fear shall share in the trade beyond the Alleghanies.

What does this bill provide? It appropriates *expressly* the Bonds derived from the sale of the Cherokee lands, amounting to $350,000, to the Road; it appropriates also the 4th Instalment of the Surplus Revenue, if paid, and if not, makes particular provision that the State shall raise by a loan $500,000 for this Road. In this shape, and with these provisions, the bill passed the Senate, after various propositions for amendment were voted down—one however was attached to the bill, authorizing a survey of Nag's Head, the object being to determine the practicability of opening a communication to the Ocean, and thus relieving the trade of a large and wealthy portion of the State, a work which, if practicable, ought to command our support in this section of the State, and to which the whole State should give assistance.

In the House of Commons the bill was severely tried; amendment after amendment was proposed and voted down, its friends increased apparently on every vote, and to kill it was vain; it had claims on the Legislature. Liberal men realized the fact that the welfare of the State demanded something of the kind; convinced, they were willing to throw themselves on the good sense and intelligence of their constituents, which will not fail to sustain them in the hour of need. In truth, on the subject of Internal Improvement, the intelligence of the people should be made to bear; they should be talked to, reasoned with, and made to understand the subject; their best interests are deeply concerned, and if but half the trouble and expense were used to circulate information on such subjects, as is now and has been expended on other subjects of minor importance, how different, how much more cheering would be the results.

In examining the provisions of the bill we have had reference to above, it was believed that some additional legislation was necessary, to guard the interests of the State, and to give it more force and effect. A "Supplemental Bill" was accordingly prepared, to which, as no objection could be made, little or no difficulty occurred in its passage. This you have also published. It provides for the appropriate representation of the State in the direction of the affairs of the Company; provides that the Legislature may appoint a committee to examine into the operations of the Company, and points out how, if a loan shall become necessary, the Bonds of the State shall be issued, &c.

The most important provision is that if the Engineer shall believe the Road can be constructed for one million of dollars, then the Board of Internal Improvement are authorized and required to make a subscription of 3 5ths, that being $600,000, on the same conditions, and subject to the same restrictions and limitations mentioned in the first named act.

This provision is important, because it may be that a Road with a single track can be laid down for one million of dollars—Major McNeill's estimate being for a Road *graded for a double track*, but a single track laid down, $1,250,000. Of this, however, he is to be the judge, and on him we and the Board of Internal Improvement are willing and ready to rely.

This supplemental bill limits the operation of the laws passed by the Legislature to four years. If the road be not commenced in four years, the law is null and void.

Thus then we stand. The Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company now in existence—their scheme a *State work*, commanding so much attention, concentrating public opinion so entirely, that the Legislature of the State have authorized a most liberal provision to aid in its commencement and completion, a large section of North Carolina literally pining away for want of its reviving influences, with means sufficient among the people to insure its success—its practicability and cost ascertained by an Engineer of unquestioned ability, whose heart is in the work.

What then, I ask, my fellow citizens, is wanting? Nothing, I say, but a firm, steady, vigorous and persevering effort to start the work. Once begun, prudently and wisely, it will not stop short of the mountains. CLARENDON.

Italian Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber will sell **500,000** Cuttings of the Italian Mulberry, at one cent a bud. The stock was raised from the choice selection of Dr. Hentz, late a Professor in the University of North Carolina, and is recommended by the best Silk Culturists.

I would also sell 1000 ACRES OF LAND, on which was raised, five years ago, 600 lbs. Silk, without the benefit of the Italian Mulberry Trees, there being enough of the common sort for a reasonable crop say 500 trees.

The Plantation is calculated for a good Farm, 65 acres being sown in Red Clover, and twenty acres in Herd's Grass, sown on rich low grounds.

J. W. BYNUM.

Trades Hill, Chatham, N. C.
January 24th, 1839. 31 t1M.

The miraculous cures effected by the MATCHLESS SANATIVE, we find has convinced even the most bitter opposers of the doctrine that the Medicine is indeed of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe.

[3 weeks paid.]

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 27th ultimo, WILLIAM B. MOBLEY, son of Major Allen Mobley, aged 12 years and 3 months.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Contemplate when the sun declines,
Thy death with deep reflection,
And when again he rising shines,
Thy day of resurrection."—*Cowper.*

Departed this life, on Little River, in this county, on Sabbath morning, January 27th, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. FRANCES, consort of Duncan Murchison, Esq., aged 32 years.

The deceased has left in her example and the recollection of her worth, a rich inheritance to her mourning friends which should measurably assuage the fountain of tears. In the various relations of social life which she sustained, she was generous, kind and faithful. In her, was seen the affectionate wife, the tender parent, the warm and faithful friend. Around her clustered all the virtues of domestic and social life. The spirit of benevolence was in her heart, and the law of kindness on her tongue. But fair as were these virtues, and attractive as were these ornaments, they constitute not the whole of her excellence. She was a consistent and devoted Christian. In November 1834, she made a public profession of religion, and was received (with the companion of her bosom and a beloved brother,) into full communion in the Presbyterian Church under the pastoral care of Rev. E. McNair, and sat down together, husband, wife and brother, for the first time to partake of the precious memorials of a Saviour's dying love. From that time she gave increasing evidence in the fruits she bore, of her attachment and love to the Saviour and his cause. She took a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of her family, in training up her little ones in the fear of God. Her illness was of such a distressing and painful character that at times her mind was interrupted—yet no murmur was ever heard from her lips. When hopes of recovery were despaired of by physician and friends, and she became convinced that she could no longer enjoy the animated pleasures of social life, and the endearments of conjugal tenderness, she was far from being sad—a gleam of softened joy was shed upon her features, and an expression dearer even than beauty, of love. Resignation spoke the sunshine of a pure and angel spirit. She desired an interview with her Minister, to whom she was ardently attached, and whose visits had been frequent during her illness. He having directed her mind to the father of her spirit in prayer and conversational remarks, she raised her desires to God, exclaiming, "Lord Jesus receive my departing spirit." She then expressed her willingness, if it was the will of God, to depart. She took a solemn and affectionate leave of her weeping companion, each of her children separately, giving to them appropriate counsel, and offering for each a fervent prayer. She remembered her friends, who stood around her sick bed to minister to her wants, commending them to God, adding, "I hope to meet you all in heaven." She then said, all that now disturbs me is the condition of my dear children, but I leave behind me a kind husband, who will take care of them. On being asked if she could not commit them to God, instantly replied Hush, my children, weep not for me, I commend you to the care of Him, who first gave you to me. She called upon her Pastor again to lead in prayer, adding, "I love your counsels and your prayers." At the close of prayer, she audibly exclaimed. Peace! Peace! perfect Peace!! This was on Thursday evening, when it was expected that every moment would be the last—but she lingered and suffered, enjoying a delightful calmness in her spiritual frame, and unfeigned resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father. Her last expressions when able to speak distinctly, were full of confidence in her Redeemer, and of anxious concern for the partner of her bosom and the dear little ones she was about to leave in this ensnaring world. On Sabbath morning her ransomed spirit bid adieu to this world of sin, sorrow and suffering, rejoicing in the sweet assurance of its having brought her to a Sabbath that shall never end in the heavenly Jerusalem. Thus died this excellent woman, adorned with modesty, meekness, and whatever could make her worthy of esteem. Her loss will long and deeply be felt, not only by a bereft companion and eight motherless children, but through the whole circle of her numerous acquaintance and friends, to whom she was much endeared. On Monday her remains were followed to the Church by many mourning friends, and after a sermon by her Pastor, Rev. Mr. McNair, from Numbers, 23d chapter, 10th verse, were deposited to sleep in undisturbed silence by the side of that brother, and in the same Church yard where they both together, and for the first time partook of the emblem of a Saviour's broken body and shed blood.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 3, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boat Messenger in tow, with Dry Goods, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c. for G. B Atkins, T S Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, Cook & Co., E. J. Hale, Geo. McNeill, J. R. & D. Gee, J. B Marsh, S W. Tillinghast, Yarbrough & Ray, and others of this place; and for H. Humphreys, Salem Manufacturing Company, T. Huggins, and others of the interior.

DEPARTED, Feb'y 5, Steamer Henrietta, with Flour, Cotton, Flaxseed, Wheat, &c shipped by merchants here.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. Schr Intrepid, from Turks Island.
Sloop S. Martin, from Charleston.
28. Schr Thames, from do.
Virginia, from do.
Censure, from St. Thomas.
29. Brig Tacon from New York.
30. Steamer Henrietta, and boat Diligence, from Fayetteville
Schr Sarah Augusta, Charleston.
Triumph, from Florida.
Feb. 2. Uneas, from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27. Boat Glasgow, for Fayetteville.
Schr Wave, for Charleston.
28. Brig Ural, for Guyana.
Aveline, for Porto Rico.
Wm. Penington, for Barbadoes.
Baltic, for do.
Empire, for do.
Benjamin Lunt, for St. Domingo.
Schr Lunda, for Martinique.
Feb. 2. Steamer Henrietta, and boat Messenger, for Fayetteville.
Boat Peter Ross, for do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 6.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	11 a 13	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	90	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 30 a $1 40	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 35 a $1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

Oliver Twist.

A FEW copies of this popular novel, by Boz, just received. Also, Tales illustrative of the Passions, by James, author of the Gipsey, &c. Jay's Happy Mourner. Together with a variety of School Books.

E. J. HALE.

February 4, 1839.

To Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will give prompt attention to the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed, and will also furnish printed forms to all those who may wish.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, February 6, 1839. 31-4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, on the Estate of Thomas Cochran, deceased, at December Term, 1838, of Cumberland County Court, notifies all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and make payment, and those having demands against the estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

W. WINSLOW, Administrator.

Feb. 6th, 1839

Sale.

WILL be sold at the Town House, on the 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M. a family of

NEGROES,

consisting of a Woman and Five Children; also a pair of Patent Balances, the property of the late Thos. Cochran, dec'd. Terms, 6 months credit, with approved security.

W. WINSLOW, Adm'r.
E. W. WILLKINGS, Auc'r.

Feb. 6 31 ts.

STOP THE THIEF!

$150 Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Sampson County, N. C., on Thursday morning December 20, 1838 a Mulatto Boy by the name of HENRY BLACKWELL, about 10 years old,—had on a pair of yarn Pantaloons and a yarn Frock of a dark colour, has a scar over the right eye, perhaps half an inch or more in length, which was done by an axe. A reward of $150 will be paid for the apprehension of the Thief and the recovery of the Boy.

JOHN TART, Sen.

February 2, 1839 31 3w-pd

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October Meeting of 1834.)

HAVING undertaken the management of this splendid English Race-horse, he will make the ensuing Season under my direction, at my Stable in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be let to Mares at $50 the Season, $75 to insure, and 50 cents to the Groom. The Season will commence on the 1st of March and end 1st July. Extensive and excellent pasturage provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed with grain for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed for any that may occur, nor for escapes. The Season money will be due and payable when the mares are taken away.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour,) his dam, Clare, (bred by Lord Egremont in 1824) was got by Marmion, grand dam Harpalice by Gohanna, great grand dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Honeywood's Arabian—Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True *Blues*.

MULEY, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, who was a winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as 32*l*. Orville's is not only the most fashionable, but is also considered the best stock in England. Orville is the sire of Emilius, covering at 30 sovs., and, through him, grand sire of imp. Priam, covering in this country at $150—of Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs, (all three winners of the Derby,)—Oxygen, winner of the Oaks—imp. Sarpedon—imp. Merman—imported Tranby, &c. *Muley* is also sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks—of Muley Moloch—imp. *Leviathan*—imp Margrave, &c. *Muley* is out of *Eleanour*, the best bred mare of her day, who *won* both the Derby and the Oaks, and who is the only nag that has accomplished that great feat. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort, out of that splendid brood mare Young Giantess by Diomed,) is the grand dam of imp. Lusborough, and is full sister to Julia, dam of Phantom—Cressida, dam of imp Priam—and half sister to the Walton filly, dam of Langar, all distinguished runners.

Clare, dam of Flatterer, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and, as a Stallion, *equal to any of any age*. Harpalice, g. d. of Flatterer, was bred by the Earl of Egremont, (who has bred a greater number of game horses than any other turf-man in England during the last forty years] and was got by Gohanna, her dam by Herod; she was the dam of Precipitate, out of Maiden by Matchem, from Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare. Mercury, sire of Gohanna, was got by the invincible *Eclipse*, out of Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, g. d Amazon, by Driver. This mare, herself the dam of racers, was full sister to Hannibal, winner of the Derby, and Carthage, a distinguished racer and brood mare. Young Amazon, full sister to Harpalice, was the dam of Helwire, Tinwire, Goldwire, Trinket and Sharper, all distinguished on the Turf. This last, Sharper, so famous for bottom, was selected to run a 49 mile race in Russia, against the Cossack horses—he was sent there, run, and won easily, under great disadvantage of weight. G g d. Fractious, by Mercury, is the g. g. d. of Lapdog and Spaniel, both winners of the Derby—perhaps the only instance where two colts from the same mare have won that great race. The whole pedigree of Harpalice presents a long list of splendid racers and successful brood mares. From this same maternal line was descended the famous English Stallion Tramp, whose dam was got by Gohanna, and almost full sister to Harpalice. Hart's old Medley traces to the same source; Chateau Margaux and Cetus, both imported, and among the best too, are from Gohanna mares, with much of the same blood as the g d. of Flatterer. Indeed, Chateau Margaux, with the exception of one cross, has precisely the same pedigree. Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; Sir C. Bunbury's Young Giantess, and Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, to whom Flatterer is closely allied by blood, with the Duke of Grafton's Prunella, are regarded by the best Sportsmen and breeders as the best mares in England.

FLATTERER, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest-boned thorough-bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs!) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse, in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

☞ The extraordinary performances of the 3 year old filly *Vashti*, by Flatterer's half-brother *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, at the Raleigh and other Courses in this State last Fall, and of many others of that horse's get at the South and South West, recommend his Stock to the favorable attention of breeders. Flatterer has proved a very sure horse.

SAMUEL MIMS.

January, 1839. 31-6w

The Whigs say, that the administration rests upon the shoulders of Messrs. Kendall & Blair. Well, they are a firm base.

Pa. Democrat.

They are a base firm.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.
—ALSO—
100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Produce*, or on *short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

Dwelling House for sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE*, with Out Houses attached. For particulars, apply to ELIJAH FULLER.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9tf

NEW AUCTION STORE.

I HAVE taken the Store on Person Street, one door West of the Bank of Cape Fear, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL

Auction and Commission Business,

And offer my services to the public as such.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 5, 1838. 22tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL. *Also*, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Mr. BAILEY—Principal.
Miss BOSTOCK—Literature and Science.
————Elementary Department.
Miss SCOTT—Music on Piano, Guitar and Organ; Drawing, Painting and Wax work.
Miss HOFFMANN—French and German Languages; Drawing and Needle work, embracing the most fashionable Embroidery.
Miss M BAILEY, } Assistants.
Miss H. BAILEY, }

ACADEMIC YEAR consists of two Sessions of 20 weeks each, commencing with Monday, October 15th.

TERMS.

Second Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Admission to conversation class in French,	2 " "
Others not members of the School,	4 " "
Music on the Piano,	25 " "
" " Organ,	25 " "
" " Guitar,	
Use of the Piano,	3 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.

Incidentals, 50 Cents.

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Tuition is charged from the time of entrance to the end of the Session.

No deduction made for absences except in case of sickness.

A fee of $1 each admits the Chemistry Class to Rev. Mr. Colton's course of Lectures.

Those who already play on the Piano Forte will be taught to play on the Parlor Organ, or Seraphine, for $15, including the use of the instrument.

A new Piano Forte and Guitar for sale at the Seminary.

January 1, 1839. 27tf

☞ **A few Boarders can be accommodated with Mr. BEACH, at the Academy Buildings, where the Teachers reside.**

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE And Trust Company.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER

[11 6m]

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 15th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to their former supply of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market price, for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon, Claret and Drab CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3-4 to 6-4,
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, English and French,
1200 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,
Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Linens and Lawns,
With many other Goods too numerous to mention.

By the next arrivals we will have about 75 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.

December 19, 1838. 24tf

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.

Expected in a few days,
50 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
20 casks CHEESE.

Also, in Store, at very low prices—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do, do,
50 do Wrapping do

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Valuable Saddlery.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a first rate lot of SADDLERY, among which are—
15 Gentlemen's Saddles,
2 sets Carryall Harness,
2 do Gig do,
2 do Buggy do,
1 do elegant Coach do,
With Bridles, Collars, Whips, Saddle Bags, &c.

The above articles were all manufactured in this town by first rate workmen, and will be offered at Private Sale for a short time, after which they will be closed at Auction, of which due notice will be given.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 19, 1838. 24tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

Just received,

10 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Caution!

THE Subscriber having purchased of H. & A. Beard the exclusive right of making and vending their Patent Right for Spring Saddles in Cumberland County, requests those who have not purchased a *Shop right*, to call and examine the testimony in favor of the invention as well as the invention itself;—as all who may have or do infringe on said right, lay themselves liable to the law, unless they have in possession a certificate showing their authority for using said Patent.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1838. 24tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Books.

THE VISION OF RUBETA, supposed to be written by J. Q. Adams; The City of the Czar; Stranger in China; The Wife Hunter; Stanly, or Recollections of a Man of the World; Velasco; Ellen Glanville; Land Sharks and Sea Gulls; Hannah More's Accomplished Lady; Chesterfield's Letters, new and complete Edition; Evenings at Home, new and beautiful Edition; Art of Preserving Health; Meditations in Sickness and old age; Sam Slick, 2d Series; American Almanac for 1839; Burk's Works; Gibbon's Rome; Robertson's Works; Russell's Modern Europe; Melville's Sermons; Phillip's Devotional Works; Warren's Law Studies; New Music; Ruled Paper, (cheap,) &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26, 1838.

LAND for sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two Tracts of LAND in Moore County, one (containing 150 acres of Oaky Land, about 30 of which are under cultivation,) lies between the waters of Upper Little River and Juniper Creek, is well timbered, and abounds with excellent Springs. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. The other Tract (100 acres unimproved Pine Land,) lies on the waters of Crane's Creek, and contains a considerable quantity of Saw Mill Timber, which is contiguous to the Creek, a short distance above the point from which it is at present navigable.

The above Lands will be sold low, if application be made soon. The first Tract will be shewn by the Subscriber, the latter by Mr. Duncan Graham, who lives near it.

COLIN McFADYEN.

Moore County, Jan. 1, 1839. 26-3mpd

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser MUST take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

October, 1838.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous. But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSUMPTION AND HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization*. Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills. No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he will in future attend to any Commission Business which may be instrusted to his care.

All GOODS sent him will be sold and forwarded with all possible despatch.

JOHN BANKS.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15, 1839. 29 4tpd

MANAGER'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Virginia.*

$30,000!! $10,000!!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Mononghalia Academy.

Class No. 1 for 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 9th February, 1839.

CAPITALS.
CAPITAL 30,000 DOLLARS.
10,000 do.
$7,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,165.
25 Prizes of $1000, 50 of $500, 50 of $200, 88 of $150, 63 of $100, &c.

Tickets only $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130—Do. do. 25 Half do. $65—Do. do. 25 Quarter do. $32 50.

THE MOST SPLENDID YET!

50,000 Dollars!!!

75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Making nearly as many Prizes as Blanks.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

Class No. 1 for 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 16th February, 1839.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Prize of $50,000 1 Prize of $10,000
1 Prize of 5,000 1 Prize of 4,000
$3,000, $2,000, $1,615.
10 Prizes of $1,000, 10 of $750, 12 of $500, 25 of $300, 75 of $200, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $120—Do. do. 25 Half do. $60—Do. do. 25 Quarter do. $30.

$30,000!! $10,000!!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling.

Class No. 2 for 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 23d February, 1839.

GRAND CAPITALS.
CAPITAL 30,000 DOLLARS.
10,000 do.
$8,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,120.
30 Prizes of $1,500! 50 of $500, 50 of $400, 50 of $300, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10; Halves 5$; Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $140—Do. do. 26 Half do. $70—Do. do. 26 Quarter do. $35.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing sent* immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS, Richmond, Va.

29- tpd]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

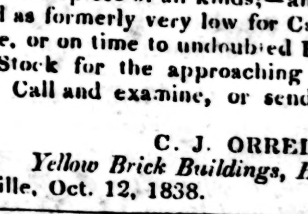
156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (*Shore & Banks,*)
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

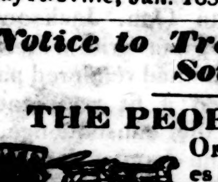
Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 9 P. M.
Arrive at do. Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 1 A. M.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

Dissolution of Copartn[ership]

THE Copartnership heretofore ex[isting] the firm of Johnson & Martin, is [dis]solved by mutual consent, and all pers[ons indebt]ed to said firm are requested to make [payment to] Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized [to settle] the same.

PETER P. JO[HNSON]
JOHN R. MA[RTIN]

Witness, NORMAN McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838.

Wrapping Pape[r]

120 REAMS, various sizes, for [sale by] E. J. [HALE]

Also, a large supply of Plain and R[uled fools]cap and Letter PAPER.

Peter P. Johnso[n]

HAS just received a large and fine [assortment] of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale th[e following] Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the [...]ton Road, and on both sides Rockfish, [...] which is cleared and under fence, and [...] on a Barn, Stable, and two other [build]ings: also, a valuable Mill Seat, on [...] that affords water sufficient to drive 2 [...] acres of this Tract is considered the bes[t ...] Land, and is well timbered with Oak [...]ry, and other portions of said Land is [...]ed with Pine, Black-Jack, and Light[wood] within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1[...] including my Saw Mill, and other [...] Land well timbered with Pine, Oak [...] wood.

There are several other Tracts [on Rock]fish, lying above the last mentioned, [...] contain about 6,000 acres, all of which [...] timbered, and none more than 2 miles fr[om ...] Creek, and on which there are a number [of Mill] Seats, equal to any in the State.

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterp[rise this] Property would be a valuable acquisit[ion ... per]sons disposed to purchase will please c[all] and I will show them the Property at [...]

WM. R. CA[...]

Jan. 8, 1839.

STOP THE THIEF

Twenty Dollars Rew[ard]

STOLEN from me, in September las[t, a] man named PRINCE, about 25 yea[rs old,] five feet 10 inches high, stout built, [...] walks with his toes very much out, and [is apt] to laugh when spoken to. He was s[tolen by a] white woman by the name of Sally Gre[...] 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, [...] skin, grey eyes, dark flax hair, brazen, a[nd] a down look. She had with her, when [...] a young white girl child, 3 months old, [with a] spot on its face. They were taken up [...]ber at Wilmington, the boy put in Jail, [the wo]man drove off. The boy has since b[...] and I think they will try to get together [...] North. I will give the above reward f[or the ap]prehension and confining in any Jail, so [that I] get the boy and bring the thief to justic[e ...] she was taken in Wilmington, the boy w[as dress]ed in women's clothes, and they may do [so] again if they get together.

THOMAS W. H[...]

Jacksonham P. O., (S. C.) } 27
December 28, 1838. }

P. S.—The woman called herself Gre[...] when she travelled to Wilmington.

State of North Caroli[na,]

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessi[ons, De]cember Term, 1838.

Flora McMillan and others,
vs.
Alex'r McMillan, Adm'r of Dan'l McMil[lan,] and Mary, wife of Arch'd Baker, Marg[aret Ew]ing, Anna, wife of Malcom Gilchrist, Mal[colm Gal]breath, Alexander Galbreath, Catharine, [wife of] Fayette Montgomery, and Sarah, wife [of John] McLeran; also, Catharine, wife of Alex'r [Smith,] Mary, wife of James Graham, Neill A. M[cMillan,] Arch'd A. McMillan and Margaret McM[illan,] minor.)

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SL[AVES.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the [Court] that the above named Defendants, Mar[y, wife] of Arch'd Baker, Margaret Ewing, Anna, [wife of] Malcom Gilchrist, Malcom Galbreath, Ale[x'r Gal]breath, Catharine, wife of Fayette Mont[gomery,] Sarah, wife of John McLeran, Catharine, [wife of] Alex'r Smith, Mary, wife of James Grah[am, Neill] A. McMillan, Arch'd A. McMillan, and M[argaret] McMillan are not inhabitants of this State: [It is t]herefore Ordered, That publication be [made in] the Fayetteville Observer, for six suc[cessive] weeks, for said Defendants to appear at th[e next] term of this Court, then and there to ple[ad, an]swer or demur, or the Petition will be ta[ken pro] confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jun'r, Clerk [of our] said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1[...] day of December, A. D. 1838, and in the 6[3d year] of American Independence.

28 JOHN McLAURIN, Jr.

State of North Caroli[na,]

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 183[8.]

Samuel N. Richardson
vs.
The Heirs at Law of Robert McRee. dec[eased.]

PETITION FOR A SALE OF LAN[D.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the [Court] that the Defendants in this cause, viz. W[illiam] L. McRee, Samuel McRee, William Jo[...] Mr. —— Watson and wife Helen, Mr. —[...]berly and wife Sarah, are not inhabitants o[f this] State, It is therefore Ordered, That publi[cation] be made six weeks in the Observer, publis[hed in] the town of Fayetteville, for the said Defe[ndants] William L. McRee, Samuel McRee, William [...]ston, Mr. —— Watson and wife Helen, Mr. [...]berly and wife Sarah, to be and appear at the [next] Term of the Court of Equity, to be held fo[r the] County of Bladen, at the Court House in [Eliza]bethtown, on the first Monday after the [4th] Monday in March next, then and there to [plead,] answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or [it will] be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte [as to] said Defendants.

28 ALEX'R McDOWELL, C. M.

State of North Carolin[a,]

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, [1838.]

Anna Smith
vs. } *Petition for Div*[orce.]
James B. Smith.

IN this cause a Subpœna, returnable to [Spring] Term, 1837, was issued to James B. S[mith,] the Defendant, commanding him to appe[ar and] answer the petition of Anna Smith, the P[laintiff,] and returned "executed," and he failing [to ap]pear and plead or answer to the said petiti[on, an] alias subpœna was, by order of said Court, [issued] to Fall Term, 1838, which was returned ["not found,"] and therefore proclamation was pu[blicly] made by the Sheriff, at the door of the [Court] House, for the said Defendant to appear a[nd an]swer the said petition, and the said Defe[ndant] failing so to appear and answer: It is now [order]ed by the Court, That notice of the forego[ing be] given by advertisement in two newspape[rs for] three months, commanding the said Jam[es B.] Smith to appear and answer the said petiti[on at] the next Superior Court of Law, to be he[ld for] Richmond County, at the Court House in [Rock]ingham, on the third Monday of March ne[xt, or] the said petition will be taken as confessed, [and] the cause will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of Sep[tem]ber, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-third ye[ar of] American Independence.

[24 3m WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

[...]
[VOL. XXI[...]

PRINTED AND PU[BLISHED]
By Edwa[rd J. Hale]

$2 50 per annum [...] paid during th[e year, or] $3 50 at the end [...]

[A]DVERTISEMENT[S ...] square for the first [...]ceeding publication[...] to state the number [...] will be continue[d ...]ordingly.

☞ Letters to the E[ditor ...]

NO[TICE.]

[T]HE Subscriber ha[s ...]tor, on the Estat[e ...]ued, at December [...]unty Court, notifie[s ...]ate to come forw[ard ... tho]se having demand[s ...]t them for paymen[t ...] law, or this notice [... re]covery.

W. W[...]

Feb. 6th, 1839

[W]ILL be sold at [...] day of March [...]mily of

NEG[ROES]

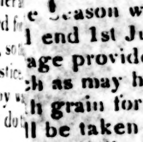
[con]sisting of a Woma[n ...]r of Patent Balanc[e ...]os. Cochran, dec'd [...]h approved securi[ty ...]

W. [...]
E. [...]

Feb. 6.

IMP[ORTED] FLAT[TERER]

[W]inner of the Gr[...] *at New Mark*[et ...] *October* [...]



[...] [...]r my direction, at [...]yetteville, and wi[ll ...]ason, $75 to insure [...]e Season will com[mence ... and] end 1st July. [...]age provided for [...]h as may have yo[...]h grain for thirty [...]l be taken to gua[rd ...]ponsibility will be [...]r, nor for escape[s ...] due and payable [...]y.

PE[DIGREE.]

FLATTERER wa[s ...]le and the famou[s ...]are, (bred by Lord [...] Marmion, grand [...]at grand dam A[...] Mercury—Wood[...]*lipse*.—Hyena by S[...]—Honeywood's [...]m of the two Tru[...] MULEY, the sire of [...] of Orville, who w[...]d a most capital S[...]gh as 52l Orvill[e ...]able, but is also c[...]gland. Orville i[...]s at 50 sovs., and, [...]p. Priam, coverin[g ...]enipo, covering a[...] the Derby,)—Or[...]p. Sarpedon—[...] &c. *Muley* is a[...]e Oaks—of Mule[y ...]p. Margrave, &c. [...]e best bred mare [...]rby and the Oak[s ...]s accomplished th[...]hiskey, that famo[...] that splendid b[...] Diomed,) is the [...]ugh, and is full s[...] Cressida, dam of [...]e Walton filly, da[...]nners. *Clare*, dam of Fla[...] Gohanna, the be[...]d, as a Stallion, e[...]lice, g. d. of Flat[...]gremont, [who ha[...]me horses than [...]ring the last forty [...], her dam by He[...]tate, out of Maiden [...] Squirt mare. [...]t by the invincib[le ...]l Tartar mare, g[...]are, herself the d[...]annibal, winner o[...]stinguished racer [...]on, full sister to [...]ire, Tinwire, Gol[...]l distinguished o[...] famous for botto[m ...]ile race in Russia [...] was sent there. [...]reat disadvantage [...] Mercury, is the [...], both winners o[...]stance where tw[...]ve won that gre[...] Harpalice prese[...]e and successful [...]aternal line was [...]illian Tramp, wh[...]d almost full sis[...]edley traces to th[...]ux and Cetus, b[...]est too, are from [...]e same blood as [...]hateau Margaux, [...]oss, has precise[...]ratt's old Squirt [...]iantess, and Mr. [...]hom Flatterer is [...]uke of Grafton's [...]est Sportsmen an[d ...]ngland.

FLATTERER, [...]d to be the large[st ...]ingdom, and to b[e ...]e horse of the la[...]gh, of immense [...]ance, good action[...]on, and excellent [...]own, without wh[...]edigree runs back[...]ps, in an extrem[...]ould be desired.

☞ The ext[...]e 3 year old filly [...]er *Leviathan*, of [...]er Courses in th[...] ers of that horse[...] *est*, recommend [...]ntion of breeders [...]re horse.

January, 1839.